

(c) whether similar cases of encroachment have come to light in case of Manas National Park and Dibru-Saikhowa National Park; and

(d) whether exhaustive guidelines have been issued by Government, so that, wildlife reserves all over the country are comparatively free from such encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There is no encroachment in the original 430 Sq. Km. area of Kaziranga National Park. However, a few encroachments by graziers have been reported in the area added subsequently to the National Park. These encroachments continue to be there on the basis of the judgements and interim orders of the Hon'ble High Court of Assam on the cases filed by the graziers.

(b) The State government has taken necessary steps to vacate the Orders of the Hon'ble High Court so that the area can be made free from encroachments. Effective and regular patrolling is maintained by the staff in Kaziranga National Park to prevent any fresh encroachment.

(c) Yes, Sir. There are reports of a few encroachments in Manas National Park and Dibru-Saikhowa National Park.

(d) Yes, Sir. This Ministry, in May, 2002, has issued exhaustive guidelines to all States/UTs, on eviction of illegal encroachment on forestland.

### **Increase of nitrogen dioxide**

2625. SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to State: -

(a) whether Government are planning an exhaustive study to analyse the reason for the increase of nitrogen dioxide in some cities;

(b) if so, the details of such cities; and

(c) the future action prepared in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is implementing a nation-wide National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) which covers 313 operating stations in 115 cities/towns in 25 States and 4 Union Territories. Levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) observed in 35 cities is given in the statement (see below)

Results indicate that the levels of NO<sub>2</sub> are below the prescribed National Ambient Quality Standards (NAAQS) in most of the cities; however there has been some increase in NO<sub>2</sub> levels in case of Chennai, Delhi, Jaipur, Jabalpur, Madurai, Mumbai, Patna, Rourkela, Vadodara and Varanasi. Further, in some cities, the NO<sub>2</sub> is showing decreasing trends and in some cases there are no trends. Presently, no additional studies are contemplated in this regard.

### Statement

*Ambient Air Quality Data of No<sub>2</sub> in Microgramme per Cubic Metre  
(Annual Averages of Residential Areas)*

City Name	2004	2005	2006
Agra	18	22	19
Ahmedabad	23	26	21
Bangalore	61*	44	38
Bhilai	23	23	22
Bhopal	13	13	12
Chandigarh	25	14	9
Chennai	BDL	10	11
Coimbatore	44	41	35
Dhanbad	58	47	55
Delhi	40	44	45
Faridabad	21	20	21
Hyderabad	31	32	26
Jaipur	23	26	28
Jabalpur	13	18	22
Jharia	67	50	56
Jodhpur	20	20	20
Kanpur	20	19	20
Kochi	12	9	9

City Name	2004	2005	2006
Kolkata	53	33	54
Kota	25	21	22
Lucknow	30	31	28
Madurai	22	23	23
Mumbai	19	21	24
Nagpur	22	23	22
Nashik	29	29	27
Patna	28	35	41
Pune	53	37	42
Rourkela	9	11	11
Raipur	36	36	33
Surat	29	25	28
Solapur	41	39	35
Udaipur	42	41	36
Vadodara	24	24	26
Varanasi	17	18	19
visakhapatnam	33	34	33

Source: Data as reported by CPCB/SPCBs/PCCs/NEERI

Note:— BDL-Below Detection Limit (i.e. less than 9 micrograms per cubicmeter for NO<sub>2</sub>). Data of Agra is of Taj Mahal and data of Jharia is of Industrial Area. Data as reported in monthly summary sheet/Environmental Data Bank available as on date. Data for 2006 for Agra, Ahmedabad, Bhilai, Bhopal, Chennai, Coimbatore, Dhanbad, Faridabad, Jharia, Kanpur, Kochi, Madurai, Mumbai, Nagpur, Patna, Rourkela, Raipur, Surat, Solapur, Vadodara and Varanasi is average of data available as on date. National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Residential Areas (Annual average) for, NO<sub>2</sub>=60 microgramme per cubic metre. \*-Data for Bangalore is average of Jan. to Aug. 2004.